

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Blood. Form Elements.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26419

Author : Avdeyeva, K.F.

Inst : Turkmen Agricultural Institute

Title : Seasonal Changes of Some Hematologic Indexes of Sheep
under the Conditions of Turkmenian SSR.

Orig Pub : Tr. Turkmen. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 9, 239-247

Abstract : The content of Hb in the blood is on the average 60.5%;
the number of erythrocytes (E) 10,260,000 per 1 mm³, and
leucocytes (L) 7750 in Karakul sheep, in "Saradzhinskikh"
sheep 56.3% Hb; 8,270,000 E, and 8490 L. Seasonal fluc-
tuations were discovered in content of E. In Winter
months the amounts of E and Hb are smaller than in Summer
and Autumn months. During the period of lambing and

Card 1/2

- 36 -

ANTONOV, M., kand.tekhn.nauk; AVDEYEVA, L., nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOLOSOV,
Yu., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Main trends in the construction of warehouses for fruits and
vegetables. Sov. torg. 34 no.8:42-46 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torgovli i obshchestvennogo
pitaniya (for Avdeyeva, Volosov).
(Farm produce--Storage)

S/195/62/003/001/007/010
E071/E156

AUTHORS: Lyubarskiy, G.D., Aydeyeva, L.B., and Kul'kova, N.V.

TITLE: An investigation of the process of poisoning of nickel catalysts by thiophene

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, v.3, no.1, 1962, 123-132

TEXT: The object of the work was to elucidate some regularities in the dependence of changes of the activity of a number of nickel catalysts on carriers on the amount of adsorbed thiophene sulphur, to determine the dependence of the complete sulphur capacity of a catalyst (limiting absorption of sulphur) on the surface area of nickel, temperature, presence of hydrogen, and other factors, and to explain the mechanism of poisoning of nickel with sulphur. The determinations of the activity of catalysts and its changes on poisoning were carried out in a flow circulating apparatus for hydrogenation of benzene (rate of supply of benzene 2-8 ml/hour) at 100-150 °C. The concentrations of thiophene varied from a few hundredths to 0.001%. The apparatus and experimental procedure are described in some detail. The catalyst studied: nickel from formate and Card 1/4

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An investigation of the process... S/195/62/003/001/007/010
E071/E136

oxalate, nickel on chromium oxide, magnesia, carbon and alumina, Raney nickel. It was shown that in the absence of diffusion inhibition the decrease in the activity of the catalysts varies linearly with the amount of the adsorbed poison and the energy of hydrogenation of benzene on poisoning remains the same. A method of determining the differential surface area of nickel in catalyst (i.e. of nickel alone, excluding the carrier and other additives) by chemisorption of oxygen was developed. This permitted the calculation of sulphur capacity of nickel per unit of surface area. The specific sulphur capacity and specific activity were found to be approximately constant for a number of complex catalysts. However, catalysts containing aluminium oxide (fused nickel and nickel on aluminium oxide) possess a higher specific activity which is apparently due to the promoting influence of aluminium or alkali in this reaction. Therefore, the measurements of thiophene adsorption can be used as a method of measuring the surface area of nickel. Linear dependence of the activity on the amount of adsorbed poison, constancy of the activation energy, constancy of specific values for sulphur

Card 2/4

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An investigation of the process ...

S/195/6/003/001/007/010
E071/E1-6

capacity and activity of a unit of surface area of nickel in a number of catalysts lead to the conclusion that the surface of nickel in the catalysts studied is practically uniform. The following scheme of poisoning nickel and other metallic catalysts by thiophene is proposed: molecule of thiophene reaching the surface of nickel is strongly adsorbed in flat position binding five surface atoms of nickel. This adsorption is so strong that a prolonged circulation of pure hydrogen through the catalyst does not lead to desorption of thiophene. At elevated temperatures hydrogenation of thiophene to thiophane takes place. The latter also remains adsorbed on nickel, only in this case the thiophane molecule is held on nickel through the sulphur atom, while the remaining saturated part of the molecule is desorbed, freeing a part of the surface for further adsorption. The amount of thiophene which can be additionally adsorbed in this way does not correspond to the whole freed surface, probably due to a steric effect. On further increase of the temperature to 300-350 °C a more severe hydrogenation of

Card 3/4

An investigation of the process ... S/195/62/003/~01/007/010
E071/E136

thiophene takes place with the breaking off of the saturated organic part of the molecule from strongly bound sulphur (butane or its decomposition products). The above indicates the possibility of the application of nickel catalysts for purification of benzene and other solvents from sulphurous admixtures.

There are 11 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im L.Ya. Karpova
(Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1961

Card 4/4

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LYUBARSKIY, G.D.; AVDEYEVA, L.B.

Poisoning of nickel catalysts with carbon disulfide. Kin. i.
kat. 4 no.3:409-415 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.
(Nickel catalysts) (Carbon disulfide)

ZUKHOVITSKIY, Semen Izrailevich; AVDEYEVA, Lidiya Igorevna;
RADCHIK, I.A., red.

[Linear and convex programming; a reference manual] Li-
neinoe i vypukloе programmirovaniе; spravochnoe rukovod-
stvo. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 348 p. (MIRA 17:11)

AVDEYEVA, L.K.; BYSTRITSKAYA, T.I.; BALASHEVA, I.I.. NEDOZOFKA,
V.K.

Importance of Escherichia coli in the etiology of gastroin-
testinal diseases in young children in Tomsk. Trudy TomNIIVS
14:71-75 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
syvorotok i Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut.

AVDEYEVA, M.V. [Avdieieva, M.V.]

New devices and means of automation. Khim.prom. [Ukr.] no.1:
61-68 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

AVDEYEVA, N.A.; RAYEV, B.G.; TOPOL'SKIY, Yu.M.

Machine for cotton plant leaf reduction. Sel'khozmaschina no.10:7-11 0 '53.
(MLB 6:11)

1. GSKB po khlopku.

(Cotton machinery)

APSHTHYN, Z.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; AVDEYeva, N.G.

Compensation adaptability of the disabled when using a shoulder prosthesis. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.2:59-60 Mr-Ap '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. In Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
protezirovaniya (dir. - prof. F.A.Kopylov)
(ARTIFICIAL LIMBS)

USSR/Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. Helminths of Men.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Diol., No 17, 1958, 76987.

Author : Avdeyeva, N.M.

Inst :

Title : Material for the Study of Opisthorchosis
in Children in Molotov and in the Molotovskaya
Oblast (Preliminary Report).

Orig Pub: Tr. Molotovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 27, 89-93.

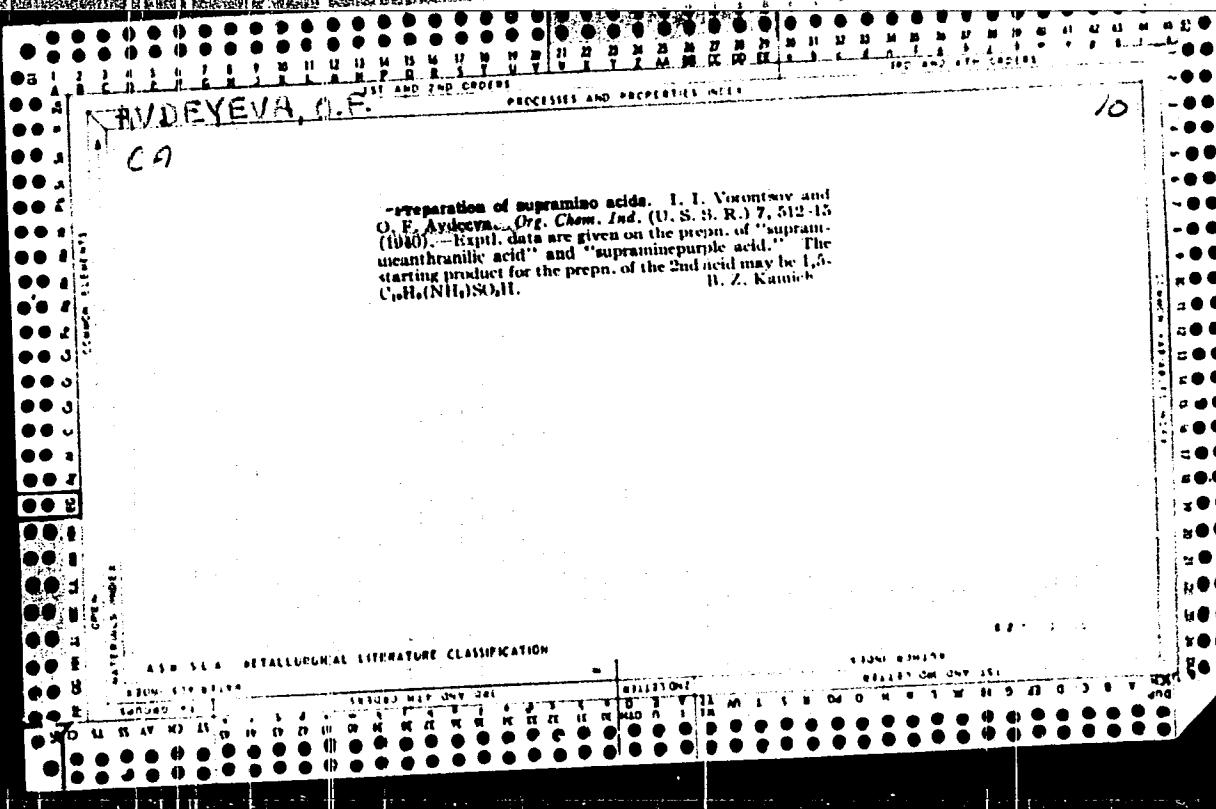
Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

AVDEYEVA, N.V.; LAVRENT'YEVA, V.A.; SHPITS, I.I.

Bacterial contamination of semi prepared and prepared food products (from data in Dnepropetrovsk). Vop. pit. 21 no.2: 60-63 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii (zav. I.I. Shpits) Dnepropetrovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(DNEPROPETROVSK—FOOD CONTAMINATION)



AVDEYEVA, O. I.

"Clinical Course of Premature Delivery, and Pathomorphological Changes in Placenta Due to It." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences) Irkutsk State Medical Inst, Irkutsk, 1953

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

AVEDEYEVA, O. I.
AVEDEYEVA, O. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Production Equipment

Mar 52

"The Dependence of the Effectiveness of Filled Rectification Columns on the Height of the Filler and the Reproducibility of the Effectiveness," I. N. Bushmakin, R. V. Lyzlova, O. I. Avedeyeva, Leningrad Order of Lenin State U

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXv, No 3, pp 287-302

Investigations were conducted with coarse and fine fillers at different heights of filling under preliminary wetting to a varying deg by spraying with a jet of reflux (I). The same investigation were carried out under preliminary flooding of the column (II). In I, deg of wetting does not influence effectiveness with coarse filling; increases effectiveness (as well as reproducibility) with fine filling. In II, coarse filling yields the same results as in I; fine filling results in differences depending on temp.

PA 207T33

Avdeyeva, O.I.

137-1957-12-24733 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 252 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Avdeyeva, O. I.

TITLE: An Investigation of the System Phosphoric Acid-Chromic Anhydride-Water as Applied to Problems of Electrolytic Polishing of Steel
(Izuchenie sistemy fosfornaya kislota-khromovyy angidrid-voda primenitel'no k zadacham elektroliticheskoy polirovki stali)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the Author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences, presented to the Kazansk. khim. -tekhnol. in-t (Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology), Kazan', 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Kazansk. khim. -tekhnol. in-t (Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology) Kazan' .

1. Steel-Electrolytic polishing-Bibliography

Card 1/1

AVDEYEVA, O. I.

137-1957-12-24612

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 238 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Avdeyeva, O. I., Vozdvizhenskiy, G. S.

TITLE: An Investigation of the System Phosphoric Acid-Chromic Anhydride-Water During the Operational Period of Electropolishing Electrolytes.
1. Chemical and Electrochemical Properties of Electropolishing Electrolytes (Issledovaniye sistemy fosforikaya kislota - khromovyy anhidrid - voda v usloviyakh prorabotki elektropolirovochnykh elektrolitov. 1. Khimicheskiye i fiziko-khimicheskiye svoystva elektropolirovochnykh elektrolitov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kazansk. fil. AN SSSR, ser. khim. n., 1957, Nr 3, pp 87-91

ABSTRACT: Experimental data show that the operational period (O_1) of electropolishing electrolytes composed of H_3PO_4 , CrO_3 , and H_2O is accompanied by substantial changes; in a number of cases the chemical composition and physical-chemical properties change markedly, whereas in other instances there occurs a change in physical-chemical properties only. It is suggested that the solution of CrO_3 in H_3PO_4 produces, in addition to bichromic acid, other acids of the polychromic series. The possibility is also not excluded that a portion of CrO_3 remains in solution in the form of

Card 1/3

137-1957-12-2461

An Investigation of the System Phosphoric Acid-Chromic (cont.)

a fine suspension. In the range of concentrations corresponding to the quasi-binary profile, the H_3PO_4 - CrO_3 - H_2O system apparently produces a compound which is composed of (in mol. percent): approx. 36 percent H_3PO_4 , 10 percent CrO_3 , and 54 percent H_2O . This particular composition corresponds to the characteristic points on the curves in the combined diagram of properties. The possibility of formation of compounds within the investigated concentrations is also corroborated by data in the literature on complex ions of the $HCrPO_7^{2-}$ and $H_2CrPO_7^-$ type, which are found in the system chromic acid- H_3PO_4 - H_2O , as well as by data on the formation of certain compounds in the system H_2SO_4 - CrO_3 - H_2O . Experimental data also show that the OP of solutions which exhibit a quasi-binary profile corresponding to that of the system under investigation is accompanied by a decrease in viscosity and in specific gravity, whereas the OP of solutions falling into the range of concentrations above the quasi-binary profile, is accompanied by reduction of Cr^{6+} to Cr^{3+} , a decrease in electrical conductivity (EC), and an increase in viscosity. It is assumed that the OP of phosphorous-chromium electrolytes is accompanied by a dissociation of polychromic

Card 2/3

137 1977-12-24612

An Investigation of the System Phosphoric Acid-Chromic (cont.)

acids of higher series into simpler ones. A decrease in EC, which should have occurred in this process, does not take place owing to the fact that a decrease in viscosity produces an increase in EC. The corrected EC indicates an actual value of the EC which decreases as a result of the OP of the solutions. In solutions, in which the OP was accompanied by the reduction of Cr⁶⁺, methods of physico-chemical analysis could not be employed for the detection of the disassociation of polychromic acids, because the process of formation of Cr³⁺-compounds affected the results of the investigation. In all investigated instances the OP involved the process in which CrO₃ attached itself to the molecules of the polychromic acids, and was therefore not precipitated from the solution.

T. S.

1. Electrolytes-Electropolishing-Chemical properties
2. Electrolytes-Electropolishing-Electrochemical properties

Card 3/3

AVDEYEVA, O. I.

137-1957-11-14613

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 238 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Avdeyeva, O. I., Vozdvizhenskiy, G. S.

TITLE: An Investigation of the System Phosphoric Acid-Chromic Anhydride-Water During the Operational Period of Electropolishing Electrolytes.
2. An Experiment of Electropolishing Steel. (Issledovaniye sistemy fosfornaya kislota - khromovyy angidrid-voda v usloviyakh prorabotki elektropolirovochnykh elektrolitov. 2. Opyt elektropolirovki stali)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kazansk. fil. AN SSSR, ser. khim. n., 1957, Nr 3, pp 95-100

ABSTRACT: It is shown that changes occurring in an electrolyte during its operational period have a considerable effect on the electrolytic polishing of carbon steel and certain other metal and alloys. The effect of the operational period of an electrolyte accompanied by the reduction of Cr⁶⁺, is manifested primarily in the narrowing down of the operational range and in the lowering of the polishing qualities. These results are explained by a change in viscosity and specific gravity, as well as by the formation of minute bubbles of O₂. It is demonstrated that the graph, showing the composition of the electropolishing electrolyte vs. the specular reflecting properties of the electropolished surface reveals certain conditions

Card 1/2

137-1957-17-44613

An Investigation of the System Phosphoric Acid-Chromic (cont.)

which are optimal for the process of electrochemical treatment of metals. Also pointed out is the possibility of extending the range of properties (e.g., reflectivity) employed in the methodology of physical-chemical analysis, by studying the diagram which represents the composition of the electrolyte vs. the properties of an electrochemically treated surface.

T. S.

1. Steel-Electrolytic polishing-Test results
2. Electrolytic polishing

Card 2/2

AVDEYEVA, O. I.

137-1957-12-24608

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 237 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Avdeyeva, O. I., Vozdvizhenskiy, G. S., Dmitriyev, V. A.

TITLE: The Anodic Behavior of Aluminum in an Electropolishing Electrolyte (Anodnoye povedeniye alyuminiya v elektropolirov-ochnom elektrolite)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kazansk. fil. AN SSSR, ser. khim. n., 1957, Nr 3,
pp 119-123

ABSTRACT: For the purposes of studying the anodic behavior of Al in an electropolishing electrolyte, specimens were prepared from the A-00 grade of Al by rolling, annealing, and recrystallization; the samples obtained were large-grained with an average size of crystals being about 10 mm^2 . The anodic corrosion of the specimens was carried out in an electrolyte composed of 65 percent of H_3PO_4 , 17.5 percent CrO_3 , and 17.5 percent H_2O at 80°C . The D_a was $0.1-90 \text{ amp/dm}^2$. The volume of the electrolyte was 1 liter, and the cathode was made of stainless steel. The ratio of the areas of the anodes and cathodes was 1:80 at $D_a > 0.1 \text{ amp/dm}^2$ and 1:8 at $D_a = 0.1 \text{ amp/dm}^2$. The quality of the surface was determined from its "reflectivity", along with the static potentials,

Card 1/2

137-1957-12-24608

The Anodic Behavior of Aluminum in an Electropolishing Electrolyte

their variations with time, and the anodic consumption of metal in the current. It is shown that structural changes in Al, which occurred in the cold rolling and during heat treatment, have an effect on all indices investigated. Texturing, which resulted from cold rolling, makes the metal more homogeneous physically, and this, in turn, produces a better leveling of the surface in the process of electropolishing. The greatest difference in the static potentials is observed in the first five to ten minutes. Specimens which had been polished with abrasive paper, exhibited an abrupt jump in E in the positive direction during the first ten minutes. This jump is absent in annealed samples which had not been finished, and is insignificant in rolled samples. When D_a is low ($< 2 \text{ amp/dm}^2$), the anodic separation of metal as a function of the current exceeds 100 percent; the variation in the separation of metal with time during polarization indicates the presence of a self-dissolution process. The presence of a negative difference-effect, in the given condition, is apparently connected with the destruction of the protective Al film during the anodic polarization and with the possibility of the solution of Al in the form of ions of lower valence.

Ya. L.

Card 2/2

1. Aluminum-Electrolytic polishing-Test results
2. Electrolytic polishing

'5 (4)

AUTHORS: Vozdzhenskiy, G. S., Dmitriev, V. A., Sov/16-33-8-9/39
Avdeyeva, O. I.

TITLE: Anodic Behavior of Aluminum in an Electropolishing Electrolyte
at Small Polarizing Current Densities

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 8, pp 1788 - 1790
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In continuation of a previous paper (Refs 1,2) in which the anodic dissolution of metals in phosphorus-chromium electrolytes at low polarizing current densities was described, the present paper discusses the behavior of aluminum in the electropolishing electrolyte (EE) in the course of anodic decomposition of Al. The experiments were made with aluminum of the type ACO in the electrolyte H_3PO_4 65%, CrO_3 17.5%, H_2O 17.5% (Ref 5). The samples were made of polycrystalline metal as well as monocrystals (obtained by recrystallization). The anode and cathode zones were separated by a porous diaphragm. In the anode space there was contained the above electrolyte, in the cathode space there was phosphoric acid (15.6 n). The measurement results of the metal yield (Table 1) show that the struc-

Card 1/3

Anodic Behavior of Aluminum in an Electropolishing
Electrolyte at Small Polarizing Current Densities

SOV/76-33-8 18/39

ture of the sample surface had no effect upon the yield. It was observed that in the anode space Cr³⁺ ions were formed by the electrolysis (Table 2). By the anodic dissolution of aluminum in the (EE), a highly disperse dark-gray powder is formed on the shining metal surface. X-ray and electromechanical investigations (carried out by Yu. I. Sozin and V. A. Khristoforov at the laboratoriya fiziko-khimicheskikh metodov issledovaniya (Laboratory of Physicochemical Investigation Methods) of the institute mentioned under "Association") showed that the powder is highly disperse, crystalline aluminum the particles of which are covered with a thin hydroxide layer. It is assumed that in the anodic dissolution of Al in the (EE) a partial formation of ions of a lower valency takes place. The Al⁺ formed reduce Cr⁶⁺ to Cr³⁺ and transform themselves into the stable form of Al³⁺; moreover, there is also the possibility of a disproportionation 3 Al⁺ → Al³⁺ + 2 Al. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Anodic Behavior of Aluminum in an Electropolishing SOV/76-33-8-18/39
Electrolyte at Small Polarizing Current Densities

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR, Khimicheskiy institut
(Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Chemical
Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1958

Card 3/3

AVDEYEVA, O.I.; DMITRIYEV, V.A.

Electrochemical behavior of aluminum in phosphoric acid solutions.
Izv.Kazan.fil. AN SSSR. Ser.khim.nauk no.6:171-175 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Electrodes, Aluminum) (Phosphoric acid)

DMITRIYEV, V.A.; AVDEYEVA, O.I.; SOZIN, Yu.I.

Problem of the formation of a disperse precipitate on an aluminum
anode. Izv.Kazan.fil. AN SSSR. Ser.khim.nauk no.6:176-182 '61.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Electrodes, Aluminum)

MISHNINA, T.A.; AVDEYEVA, O.I.; BOZHOVSKAYA, T.K.

Solubility of methane in sodium chloride solutions. Inform.sbor.
VSEGEI no.56:137-145 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

AVDEYEVA, O.I.

Instrumental and manual examination of the uterine cavity in the
early puerperal period. Akush. i gin. 36 no.2:12-14 Mr-Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(PUERPERIUM)

(UTERUS--EXAMINATION)

FIRSOV, I.G. (Michurinsk); AVDEYEVA, R.A. (Michurinsk)

Baits for wireworms. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no. 9:17 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

UDNOVA, M.A.; AVDEYeva, R.A.

Coomb's test in laboratory practice. Lab. delo 5 no.3:16-22 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12;6)

1. Iz serologicheskoy laboratorii (zav.-prof. P.N. Kosyakov)
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya
krovi, Moskva.
(RH FACTOR)

AVAKOV, P.N.

Maternal tolerance to the Rh factor. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi
no.ll:24-28 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz serologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. P.N. Kosyakov)
Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov
[deceased]) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(RH FACTOR) (PREGNANCY)

AVDEYEVA, R.A.

Inducing immunological tolerance to human blood in rabbits.
Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.6:80-81 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Immunologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. Ye.A. Zotikov) Tsentral'-nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krcvi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev), Moskva.

AVDEYeva, R.A.; KOKYAKOV, P.N.

Effect of blood transfusions on the immunologic tolerance of
Rh-antigen in women. Probl. hemat. i perel. krovi no.6:43-44
'65. (MIRA 18:11)

I. Immunogammatologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. Ye.A.Zotikov)
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina Instituta hematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR, Moskva.

AVDEYEVA, T. A.

"Quantitative microbiological study in dysentery."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

AVDEYEVA, T.A.

Study of some aspects of dysentery by means of qualitative microbiologic research. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 24:93-112 '63.

Data on immunological and quantitative microbiological characteristics of acute dysentery. Report No.1: Specific agglutinative changes and quantitative microbiological characteristics in acute dysentery. Ibid.:113-123

Data on immunological and quantitative microbiological characteristics of acute dysentery. Report No.2: Specific protective properties of blood serum from patients with acute dysentery studied in experiments on animals. Ibid.:124-133

Quantitative microbiologic study in the evaluation method of the effectiveness of culture media used in the diagnosis of dysentery. Ibid.:146-162 (MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz laboratorii kishechnykh infektsiy (zav. prof. E.M. Novgorodskaya) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.

AVDEYEVA, T.A.; KARYUK, S.Ye.

Data on immunological and quantitative microbiological characteristics of acute dysentery. Report No.3: Specific immunological changes detected during animal experiments ("pulmonary model") and quantitative aspects of isolating the pathogen from patients with acute dysentery. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 24:134-140 '63.

(MIRA 18:10)

AVDEYEVA, T.A.; RAPORT, M.A.; MUNITS, R.T.

Comparison of the results of standard and quantitative microbiological research methods in dysentery and the evaluation of possibilities of bacteriological diagnosis of dysentery in relation to the concentration of pathogens in the material under research. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 24:141-145 '63.
(MIRA 18:10)

AVDEYEVA, T.A.

Causes of protracted retention of dysentery microbes in the excrements of patients. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 18:241-255'58.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz laboratorii kishechnykh infektsiy Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera (zav.B.M. Novgorodskaya).

(DYSENTERY—MICROBIOLOGY)

AVDEYEVA, T.A.; KECKER, A.I.

Clinicomicrobiological parallels and the quantitative aspect of
the isolation of the agent from patients with acute dysentery
when treated with syntomycin and norsulfazol. Trudy Len.inst.
epid. i mikrobiol. 18:271-281'58. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz laboratoriï kishechnykh infektsiy (zav. E.M. Novgorodskaya)
Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
imeni Pastera i Leningradskoy bol'nitsy imeni Nakhimsona.
(DYSENTERY--MICROBIOLOGY) (ACETAMIDE) (SULFATHIAZOLE)

AVDEYeva.

Reaction between silica and sodium sulfite. I. S. LIL'EV AND
T. I. AVDEYeva. Izd. Nauch. S.S.R. Zavod Sibirskii Filial,
Trudy Khim.-Mez. Inst., No. 3, 31-34 (1959).—Five parts of
silica gel and marshallite were heated with one part of Na_2SO_3 at
900° to 1200°C. The extent of reaction was determined from the
content of SO_2 in gases and SO_4^{2-} in the cake. Reaction occurred
even at 900° but the rate was very slow. The rate increased with
the temperature; at 1200°, the SO_2 reached 34.6%. The extent
of reaction was about the same for both modifications of silica.
B.Z.K.

AVDEYEVA, T.I.

Journal of the American
Ceramic Society
July 1954
Chemistry and Physics

Reaction between sodium sulfide and silica. I. S. LIL'EV AND
T. I. AVDEYEVA. *Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Zapadno-Sibirskii Filial,*
Trudy Khim.-Met. Inst., No. 3, 35-43 (1949).—Na₂S and marshallite (1:6, 1:2, 1:1) were heated at 500°, 700°, and 900°C. for 30 min., and silica gel with Na₂S(5:1) was heated at 700° and 900°. Gases and cakes were analyzed. For a mixture of 1 part Na₂S and 5 parts marshallite, practically all the silica remained insoluble; in addition, a considerable portion of the Na₂S became insoluble in cold water. As the content of Na₂S in the mixture increased, the amounts of sulfide and of silica passing into solution also increased. The value of Na₂S/SiO₂ in the solutions obtained from the cakes remained fairly steady (1.7, 1.8, 1.8, 1.9). The silica reacts with the Na₂S to form thiosilicates of the type $n\text{Na}_2\text{S}\cdot n\text{SiO}_2$. One of these, $n\text{Na}_2\text{S}\cdot \text{SiO}_2$, is soluble; the other, $n\text{Na}_2\text{S}\cdot n\text{SiO}_2$, is insoluble. Along with the chief reaction, there was a whole series of side reactions, resulting in the formation of H₂S, SO₂, and S. These reactions are determined by the moisture and sulfate and sulfite present in the Na₂S; they are particularly pronounced when amorphous silica is used. R.Z.K.

AVDEYEVA, T.I.

Journal of the American
Ceramic Society
July 1954
Chemistry and Physics

(3)

Reaction between silica and sodium sulfite at the sintering temperature. I.S. LIL'EV AND T.I. AVDEYEVA. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Zapadno-Sibirskii Filial, Trudy Khim.-Met. Inst., No. 3, 45-54 (1949).—Mixtures of Na_2SO_3 and SiO_2 (1:1, 1:2, 1:5) were heated at 500° to 1000°C. In the case of the 1:5 mixture, there was little sintering of the particles; the 1:1 mixture was fused at 700°. At 900°, the mixtures were all molten. Liberation of SO_2 increased with $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$. For mixtures rich in silica, liberation of SO_2 was intensive during the first 5 to 10 min. and then dropped rapidly. For mixtures rich in Na_2SO_3 , liberation of SO_2 proceeded uniformly and over a longer period of time. The formation of S increased with $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$, but the totals of SO_2 and S were close for the different mixtures. The percentages of reacted Na_2SO_3 were about the same for the different mixtures. Reaction started at 500° and was slow (3% Na_2SO_3), but it increased with temperature. At 900°, 43 to 46% Na_2SO_3 reacted and at 100°, 62 to 65%. The difference between reacted Na_2SO_3 in the case of silica gel and marshallite was not great. More SO_2 and less S were obtained with silica gel, however, than with marshallite.

B.Z.K.

AVDEYEV, T. I.

X-5)	NAME & BOOK NUMBER/REF.	SERIAL
	Autumn and winter. Vorkutinsk-Siberian Gold Mine	
	See "Winter Mining. Logistics and other Factors." Sovzhet, tom. 2 (Lidet. Metal Resources of Russia), vol. 2) Moscow, 1980. 280 p. (series: The Study, v. 73-12)	
	Autumn, David J., R. A. Karpov, Yu. P. Kostylev, V. D. Kostyuk, A. V. L. Pecher, G. V. Slobodkin, and others. Siberian Resources. In: T. I. Avdeyev (ed.), Collection of Scientific Researches, No. 1, Publishing House V.A.C. Sibgiprorezh, Novosibirsk, 1980. 120 p.	
	REPORT: This issue of the Northern Siberian Branch Transactions is of interest to government, enterprises and mining geologists, mineralogists, and metallurgists in the light metal industry.	
	CONTENTS: This collection of articles is a compilation of the reports presented at the third international conference on the Creation of a Light Metals Industry in Siberia. It is Northern Siberia based on Local Ore' organized by the Laboratory of Electrochemistry of the Northern Siberian Branch of the AI SSSR in October, 1980. To meet the purpose of the conference coordination between the activities of the year preceding enabled and the best developing light metals industry in Northern Siberia. The reports indicate that large aluminum and titanium smelters are being constructed in the Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk and the Chita regions. These areas provide the largest sources of iron and aluminum. Other industrial articles also report on the following subjects: aluminum production in the development of the light metals industry in Northern Siberia, aluminum smelting, metallurgy, smelting, smelting, smelting, etc.	
	CONTENTS: I. Preparation of Aluminum Oxide by Nitrogen Oxide	176
	Potter, A. P. Technological Processing Plans for Ust'-Kamenogorsk Metallurgical Plant	195
	II. III. METALS AND THEIR UTILIZATION	
	Moskalev, Yu. P. New Data on the Electromagnetic Properties	203
	Yudin, V. V. Magnetism in the Preparation of Magnets from the Molten State. Report	207
	Dobrovolskiy, Yu. I., A. N. Dobrovolskiy, and A. P. Karpov. Combined Treatment of High Iron Content Slag via Reduction by Sulfurizing a Non-Corrosive Slag in the Presence of a Reducting Agent	208
	Karpov, A. P. and L. M. Shilova-Chernova. Oxidation Method of Processing Magnets from Aluminum Oxide	210
	Dobrovolskiy, Yu. I. and A. P. Karpov. Combined Treatment of Aluminum Oxide from Ores and Slags from Contact Reactors	212
	Shilova-Chernova, L. M. and Yu. I. Dobrovolskiy. Effect of the Reductibility of Magnets on the Components of the Electromagnetic Properties	212
	Dobrovolskiy, Yu. I. The Problem of Extracting Aluminum Oxide from the Molten Slag of the Aluminum Plants of Northern Siberia	215
	Part IV. REACTION AND CATIONIC OXIDE AND SILICATE WITNESSING	
	Moskalev, Yu. P. Synthetic Deposits of Magnetics and Their Preparation	215
	Yudin, V. V. and Yu. I. Dobrovolskiy. Electrochemical Methods of Preparing Synthetic and Natural Deposits of the Oxyhydroxide Deposits	215
	Dobrovolskiy, Yu. I. An Electrochemical Method of Obtaining Oxyhydroxides of the Non-Metallic Deposits	216
	REFERENCES: Library of Congress	
	Annex 77	

AVIYEVA, T.I.; LILEMEV, I.S.

Interaction of sodium sulfide with silica. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR
no.2:43-50 "58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Sodium sulfide) (Silica)

ZABOLOTSKIY, T.V.; AVIMYEVA, T.I.

All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and Technology of Alumina.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.3:135-136 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Alumina--Congresses)

~~AVIYEVA, T. I.~~

Using nitric oxides for decomposing nepheline syenites. Trudy Vost.-
Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.19:178-184 '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Nepheline syenite)

ZABOLOTSKIY, T.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; AVDEYEVA, T.I., kand. khim.nauk, red.; DREMOVA, T.A., red.; MAZUROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Papers presented at the All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and Technology of Alumina] Materialy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniya po khimii i tekhnologii glinozema. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niya Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 214 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po khimii i tekhnologii glinozema. Novosibirsk, 1958.
(Alumina--Congresses)

LILEYEV, I.S.; ROZENTRETER, R.G.; AVDEYEVA, T.I.

Chemism of the sintering process of sulfate-containing aluminum charges. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.15:11-25 '60.
(MIRA 14:6)
(Aluminum-Metallurgy) (Chemistry, Metallurgic)

AVDEYEVA, T.I.; TKACHEVA, Z.S.

Chemism of the leaching process of sulfate-limestone sinters. Trudy
Khim.-mat.inst.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.15:55-59 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
" (Chemistry, Metallurgic) (Leaching)

AVDEYeva, T.I.; KOLOSOV, A.S.; LILEYEV, I.S..

Optima conditions for the leaching of sulfate limestone sinters. Trudy
Khim.-met. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 15:61-73 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Leaching) (Alumina)

AVDEYEVA, T.I.; LILEYEV, I.S.

Desiliconization of aluminate solutions with preparation of alumina
by the sulfate-limestone method. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Sib.otd.AN
SSSR no.15:75-80 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Aluminate) (Silicon)

MILETEV, I.S.; ROZENTRETER, R.G.; AVDEYEVA, T.I.; TKACHEVA, Z.S.; MOROZOV, G.S.

Pilot-plant testing of the sulfate-limestone method of preparing alumina from Salair bauxites. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Sib.otd.AN SSSR, no.15;81-89 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Salair Ridge—Bauxite) (Alumina)

BALENKOVA, Ye.S.; ALYBINA, A.Yu.; AVDEYEVA, T.I.; KHROMOV, S.I.;
KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik

Catalytic conversions of cyclododecane in the presence of
platinized carbon. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.1:118-121 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:4)
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

AVDEIEVA, T. I.; NOVOLODSKAYA, A. A.

Interaction of sodium and potassium aluminosilicates $R_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2$ with calcium carbonate at temperatures of sintering.
Izv. SO AN SSSR n. 7 Ser. khim. nauk no. 2:82-88 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Khimiko metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

AVDEYeva, T.I.; NOVOLODSKAYA, A.A.

Interaction of potassium hydroaluminosilicate with alkali aluminate
solutions. TSvet. met. 37 no.10:36-39 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

AVDEYEVA, T.I.; NOVOLODSKAYA, A.A.

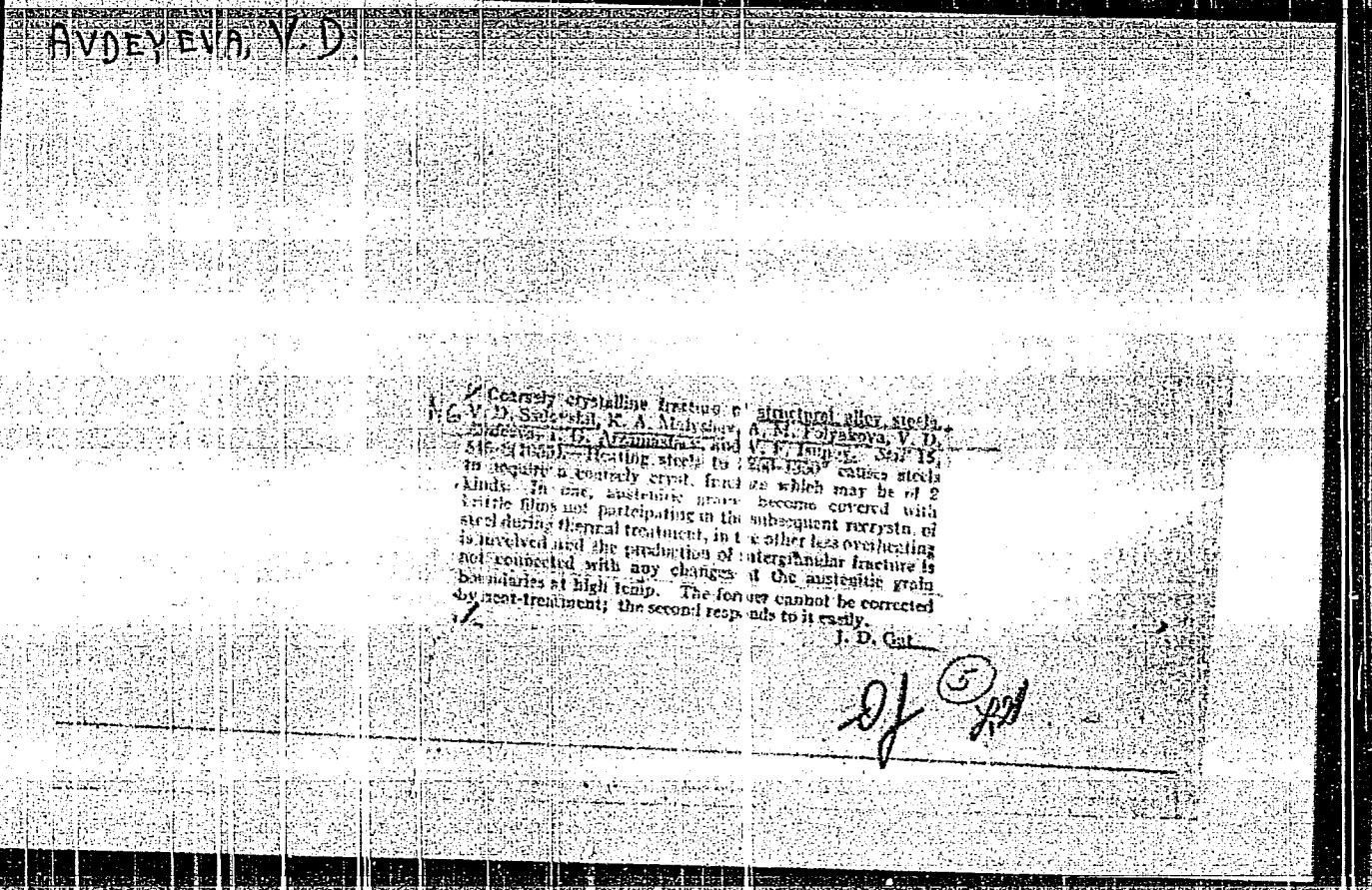
Phase composition of the reaction products of sodium and potassium aluminosilicates with calcium carbonate at sintering points. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.2:266-271
F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

AVDYEVA, V.I.

Dual and conformal correspondence of ruled complexes in a n-dimensional Euclidean space. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat. no.2: 3-11 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Novgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Geometry)



16(1)

AUTHOR:

Avdeyeva, V.A.

SOV/140-59-2-1/30

TITLE:

Dual-Conformal Correspondence of the Complexes of Lines in the
n-Dimensional Euclidean Space (Dual'no-konformnoye sootvetstviye
lineychatykh kompleksov v n-mernom yevklidovom prostranstve)PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1959,
Nr 2, pp 3-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A one-to-one correspondence between the lines of the complexes of lines C_n and \bar{C}_n is called dual-conformal if 1) for corresponding lines and corresponding directions originating in them it holds $ds^2 = \lambda^2 ds'^2$, 2) by displacement of the complexes the coincidence of corresponding lines and the P-points of corresponding surfaces through these lines can be reached (P-points are foots of common perpendiculars of two neighboring lines of the ruled surface). Theorem 1 contains necessary and sufficient conditions which have to be satisfied by the linear forms of the parameters defining the complexes, in order that the complexes are dual-conformal. Theorem 2 confirms the existence of pairs of dual-conformal complexes which are determined up to $(n-2)$ functions.

Card 1/2

DunJ-Conformal Correspondence of the Complement
of Lines in the n-Dimensional Euclidean Space

SOV/140-59-2-1/30

of n arguments, $n^2 - 2n + 2$ functions of r arguments (i.e., λ_{ij})
and n^2 arbitrary constants. The theorems 3 and 4 are devoted to
the special case $\lambda = \pm 1$. The author mentions P.K. Rashevskiy.
He thanks N.M. Baraboshin for the assistance.

There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Novgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Novgorod
State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1957

Card 2/2

18.7100

77434
SOV/130-60-1-17/22

AUTHORS: Avdeyeva, V. D., Dyskin, A. M., Kozina, G. Ya.

TITLE: Elimination of Transverse Cracks During Heating of Ball-Bearing Steel

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1960, Nr 1, p 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Based on the experience at the Combine imeni A. K. Serov (Kombinat imeni A. K. Serova) in rolling ball-bearing steel ingots on an 850 mill, the Central Plant Laboratory (TsZL) established that preliminary tempering of cold ingots at 680° C combined with heating of ingots in the soaking pit (with temperature of heating chambers not higher than 200° C) decreased rejects from transverse cracks from 6.5 to 0.1-0.3%.

ASSOCIATION: Metallurgical Combine imeni A. K. Serov (Metallurgicheskiy imeni A. K. Serova)

Card 1/1

USSR/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion.

J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6866
Author : Avdeyeva, V.I., Povalyayeva, L.P., Shatalov, A.Ya.
Inst : Voronezh University
Title : Corrosion Resistance of Aluminum and Copper
Orig Pub : Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta, 1956, 42, No 2, 79-80

Abstract : Results of determinations of the rate of corrosion (RC) of pure Cu and Al in buffer solutions in the presence of different additions of 0 - 1.0 N Cl-ions, encompassing the pH range of 2 - 12. Cu showed minimum RC at pH 10 - 11.0, depending upon Cl-ions; minimal RC of Al was at a pH 7.0 - 7.5 irrespective of the Cl-ion content of the solution. Activating action of Cl-ions on corrosion of Cu and Al in buffer solutions is limited to a definite pH region adjoining, on either side, the neutral point.

Card 1/1

AVDEYEVA, V. I.

AUTHOR: Kusakov, M.M., Konovalova L.A. and Avdeyeva, V.I. 65-4-6712

TITLE: The influence of pressure on the viscosity of solutions of some silicon-organic liquids in a mineral oil. (Vliyaniye davleniya na vyazkost' rastvorov nekotorykh kremniyorganicheskikh zhidkostey v mineral'nom mase.)

PERIODICAL: "Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel" (Chemistry and Technology of Fuels and Lubricants) 1957, No. 4, pp. 38-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the viscosity of some solutions of polysiloxanes in a mineral oil on pressure at various temperatures was investigated. The viscosity measurements at pressures up to 3 000 kg/cm² and temperatures from 10 to 50 °C were carried out in a high pressure viscosimeter based on the principle of falling sphere (14,6). The dependence of the relative viscosity of oil AY, ethylpolysiloxane liquid and their mixtures on pressure is shown in Fig. 1., isobars of the concentration - relative viscosity relationship, in Figs. 2-4. The influence of some individual liquids with siloxane links (bis-pentaalkyl-disilane-methaneoxides with various radicals, from CH₃ to C₄H₉)

Card 1/2 on the viscosity of oil AY under the same pressures and temperatures was studied in some detail. Comparatively small concentrations (up to 0.5 mol/l 000) of the above compounds dissolved in AY oil decrease the relative

The influence of pressure on the viscosity of solutions of some silicon-organic liquids in a mineral oil. (Cont.). 65-4-6/12
viscosity η_p of solutions below that of oil AY. The effect
 η_o of their action increases with increasing pressure. Of the compounds tested those with butyl and ethyl radicals are more effective than those with methyl and propyl radicals. There are 4 figures and 8 references, including 5 Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Petroleum Institute, Ac.Sc., U.S.S.R.
(Institut Nefti AN SSSR)

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7005107

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/009/1679/1684

AVDEYEVA, V. I., BURLACHENKO, G. S., BAUKOV, Yu. I., LUTSENKO, I. F., Moscow
State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet)

"Studies of O- and C-Organometallic Isomers. V. Reaction Between Germane
Halides and Esters of Trialkylstannylacetic Acid and Trialkylalkoxystannanes"

Moscow, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 36, No 9, 66, pp 1679-1684

Abstract: In a continuation of a previous investigation, the possibility of using readily available esters of trialkylstannylacetic acid in the reaction with germanium halides was established. This is a convenient method for the synthesis of alkoxygermanes, because it provides a rapid and easy way of substituting the halide atoms attached to the germanium atom with the corresponding alkoxy groups. The yields of alkoxygermanes are 70-95%. The physical constants and IR spectra of the methyl ester of trimethoxygermany lacetic acid synthesized by this method were found to be in agreement with those of the same ester when synthesized by reacting the methyl ester of tributylstannylacetic acid with trimethoxychloro-germane. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 6 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 38,970]

TOPIC TAGS: organotin compound, organogermanium compound, IR spectrum

SUB-CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 21Jun65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

UDC: 547.469:546.289.811:541.62

8052 1/26

BURLACHENKO, G.S.; AVDEYEVA, V.I.; BAUKOV, Yu.I.; LUTSENKO, I.F.

Reaction of alkoxytrichlorogermanes with ketene. Zhur. ob.
khim. 35 no.10:1881 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

A V D E Y S V A, U.I.

5(3) 21(s) 1
Printed in USSR
Academy of Sciences

Study, v. 12 (Transactions of the Petroleum Institute, USSR, Academy of Sciences, Vol. 12) Moscow, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk, 1956. 395 p. Printed and inserted. 1,700 copies printed.

Ed.: S. N. Stepanov, Professor; Ya. M. Shishkin, Honored R. O. Krasnensky, Tech. Ed.; V. V. Golubov.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians in the petroleum industry.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles describes the results of studies on the chemistry and technology of petroleum and gas conducted in the Laboratory of the Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, in 1956 and 1957. A new section "Petroleum Synthesis and Technology" has been included in the collection of articles. A list of publications presented by the members of the Institute in 1956 and 1957 and a list of publications for the Doctor's and Candidate's degrees presented in 1956 and 1957 at open sessions of the Academic Council of the Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, are given. N. D. Ishakov, P. V. Korovin, V. A. Murav'ev, and V. I. Shchegolev, Change in the Activity of Siliceous Gel in the Chromatographic Separation of Hydrocarbons

33

V. ARTICLES ON VARIOUS PROBLEMS

BABKOV, M. E., I. A. Korovin, and V. I. Alferov, Effect of Pressure on Viscosity and Structure Formation of Lubricating Oils

BAKOV, P. A., and N. A. Polikar, The Role of Nitrogen in Soils. I. Nature of Nitrogen and Nitrite Acid. Report 1

BAKOV, P. A., V. M. Andrianyan. Some Problems in the Synthesis of Petroleum Refining

BABKOV, E. K. (Deceased) Dissertations presented at sessions of the Academic Council of the Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, in 1956 and 1957

INVESTIGATIONS ON THE CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY OF PETROLEUM AND GAS carried out at the Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, and published in 1956-1957

Papers not included in the bibliography of Vol. II of "Petroleum Refining"

AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress

34

35

36

37

38

39

KUSAKO7, M.M.; KONOVALOVA, L.A.; AVDEYEVA, V.I.

Effect of the pressure on the viscosity and structure of lubricating
oils. Trudy Inst.nefti 12:339-353 '58. (MINA 12:3)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

AVDEYEVA, V.I., inzh.

Nonerosive bottom velocities during wave motion. Trudy TSNIIIEVT
no. 19:75-82 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Waves)

ARANSON, S. Eh.; KORSAKOV, V.F.; AVDEYEVА, V.V.

Calculating parameters of a ship hull using an electronic computer for building technological patterns without lofting.
Trudy Proek. tekhn. i nauch.-issl. inst. no. 28165-192 '63
(MIRA 1787)

AVDEYeva, Ya.P. (Leningrad, Kosaya liniya, d. 24-25, kv. 275)

Anatomical and topographical principles of paracondilar arthrotomy
of the knee joint in the treatment of suppurative and fistulous
forms of tuberculous gonitis. Vest. Khir. 74 no.6:44-49 S '54.

1. Iz kafedry khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza (zav. prof. P.G.Kornev)
i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. prof. A.P.Nadein) GIDUN im.
S.M.Kirova i Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza (dir. prof. P.G.Kornev)
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, surgery,
knee, paracondilar arthrotomy in suppurative & fistulous
forms)

ROGATINA, Nina Prokof'yevna; POPOVA, Zinaida Fedorovna; ARTMANIS, Stella Andreyevna; MEL'NIKOVA, Nina Ivanovna; AVDEYEVA Yekaterina Semenovna; KUZNETSOVA, Irina Pavlovna; ZHEREBINA, Anna Semenovna; VOLEVODINA, Aleksandra Dmitriyevna; KOLPAKOVA, Ninal' Yevgrafovna; KHAYEVA, Aleksandra Afanas'yevna; DUNDUKOVA, Valentina Petrovna; LAUSTEN, A.G., nauch. red.; GABOVA, D.M., red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Women's and children's light dress] Zhenskoe i detskoe legkoe plat'e.
Moskva, Gostekhizdat, 1962. 493 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Dressmaking)

AVDEYEVA, Ye. A.

Ferfil'ev's method of blood staining. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 6;
76-77 June 1952.
(CLML 22:5)

1. Of the Clinical Laboratory of the Railroad Therapeutic Union of
Ordzhonikidze Railroad.

AVDEYeva, Ye.A.

Quantitative estimation of sugar in urine. E. A. Avdeeva. *Laboratornoe Delo* 1, No. 3, 23-4 (1955).—The method is based upon the Moore-Heller reaction between glucose and 10% NaOH. One-half cc. of 10% NaOH is added to 2 cc. urine and also to 2 cc. of a standard glucose soln. (2 drops of 40% glucose to 38 drops of a sugar- and albumin-free urine). The tubes are heated until the foam becomes yellow (1 min.). The cooled solns. are freed from pptd. phosphates, transferred to Sahl hemoglobinometer tubes and enough water added to the unknown to match the color of the standard. The no. of divisions obtained by dilg. the urine is multiplied by 20 to obtain the percentage.

When the percentage is more than 7 the urine must be dild. with an equal vol. of water; when less than 1 the standard is dild. to match the unknown and the percent dild. by multiplying by 20 and dividing by the no. of divisions obtained by dild. If the amt. of phosphates is slight and the color of the urine intense it is advisable to add 1 drop of 10% CaCl₂ soln. to 2 cc. of urine and 1 drop of NaH₂PO₄ to 2 cc. of 10% NaOH.

A. S. Mirkin

AVDEYEVA, Ye.V. [Avdieieva, I.E.V.], assistant

Catalectic observations of children cured of dysentery by antibiotic therapy. Ped., akush. i gin. 20 no.2:18-22 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. O.M. Khokhol) Kyivskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa (direktor - dots. I.P. Alekseyenko).
(DYSENTERY) (ANTIBIOTICS)

AVDEYEVA, Ye.V.

Effect of ethylenefluorhydrine upon various Aphaniptera species.
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:34-36 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rekomendovana kompleksnoy zoologo-entomologicheskoy laboratoriyyey
pri biologo-pochvennom fakul'tete Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(FLEAS--EXTERMINATION) (FLUORINE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS)

AVDEYEVA, Ye.V.; ZHUZHIKOV, D.P.; ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; SAGITULLIN, R.S.

Insecticidal properties of some pyrazolyl carbamates. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 16 no.6:19-25 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu sredstv i sposobov bor'by s vrednymi zhivotnymi i boleznyami rasteniy Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Insecticides) (Carbamic acid)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; ZHUZHIKOV, D.P.; AVDEYEVA, Ye.V.

Dependence of the quality of Dalmatian pyrethrum on the methods
of harvesting. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 18 no.2:
40-42 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu sredstv i sposobov
bor'by s vrednymi zhivotnymi i bol'shymi rasteniy.

AVDEYEVA, Z.

Tenth anniversary of the Omsk master training school. Mias.ind.
SSSR. 25 no.5:47 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Direktor Omskoy shkoly masterov.
(Meat industry) (Technical education)

1. AVDEYEVA, Z.F. - GLUKHOV, A.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Belaya Valley - Geology
7. Gravimetric map for the southern region of the Belaya River zone in the Bashkir A.S.S.R. (Abstract) Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon. no.3, 1947
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[In Latvian]

(Wells)

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I. Institut vulkanologii Sibirskego otdeleniya AN SSSR, Petrovsk-Kamchatskiy. (MIRA 18:4)

AVDEYKO, G. P.; PERGAMENT, M. A.

Problems of the stratigraphy of the Lower Cretaceous sediments
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76-88 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

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ACC NR: AR6030483

SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/66/000/006/B007/B007

AUTHOR: Stroitelev, S. A.; Maronchuk, I. Ye.; Sidorov, Yu. G.; Avdiyenko, K. I.

TITLE: Relief of Ge epitaxial layers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 6B46

REF SOURCE: Sb. Simpozium. Protsessy sinteza i rosta kristallov i plenok poluprovodnik. materialov, 1965. Tezisy dokl. Novosibirsk, 1965, 3Kh8 [sic]

TOPIC TAGS: germanium semiconductor, germanium refining, germanium single crystal

ABSTRACT: The shaping of relief of the surface of Ge epitaxial layers depending on their growing conditions by the iodide method in an open pipe was studied. The rate of growth (111), (100), (110), and other facets varies unequally depending on supersaturation. With the same layer orientation, different growth figures, whose faceting corresponds to the growth forms of near-backing microcrystals, correspond to different surface supersaturations. When Ge crystallization conditions correspond to the formation of octahedral forms, flat-relief (111) layers are produced. In all other cases, the surface relief is complicated by formation of acute-vertex or truncated pyramids. [Translation of abstract]

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UDC: 621.315.592:548.552:546.289.548.28

L 02348-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR025738

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/A069/A069

AUTHOR: Stroitelev, S. A.; Maronchuk, I. Ye.; Sidorov, Yu. G.; Avdiyenko, K. I.

TITLE: On the relief of epitaxial germanium layers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4A586

REF SOURCE: Sb. Simpozium. Protsessy sinteza i rosta kristallov i plenok poluprovodnik. materialov, 1965. Tezisy dokl. Novosibirsk, 1965, 38

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, epitaxial growing, semiconducting film, crystal growth

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the formation of the surface relief of epitaxial Ge layers as a function of the conditions of their growth by the iodide method in an open tube. The growth rate of (111), (100), (110), and other faces, as a function of the supersaturation, does not change uniformly. At the same layer orientation, different values of supersaturation on the surface of the layers correspond to different growth figures, the faces of which agree with the growth forms of the micro-crystals produced near the substrates. Layers with plane relief of the (111) surface are obtained in the case when the crystallization conditions of Ge correspond to formation of germanium crystals of octahedral form. In all other cases, the relief of the surface becomes more complicated by formation of sharply-peaked or truncated pyramids. [Translation of abstract]

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L 02343-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/JD

ACC NR: AR6025732

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/A068/A068

AUTHOR: Stroitelev, S. A.; Avdiyenko, K. I.

61

TITLE: Form of crystal growth, relief of surface, and stacking faults of semiconductor films

B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4A575

REF. SOURCE: Sb. Simposium, Protsesny sinteza i rosta kristallov i plenok poluprovodnik. materialov, 1965. Tezisy dokl. Novosibirsk, 1965, 39

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, semiconducting film, semiconductor crystal, surface property, crystal defect, crystallization, epitaxial growing, twinning

ABSTRACT: The formation of the relief of the surface and of the structure of epitaxial films is a process consisting of the generation of the growth forms of the crystals of semiconductors in reproducible crystallization conditions. Smooth films with a minimum number of stacking faults can be obtained under the condition that the orientation of the substrate corresponds to the reproducible growth form, in which there are either no {111} to act as twinning planes, or else they are weakly pronounced. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 20

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PRESHMAN, I.B.; PRISYAZHNICKOV, V.S.; POBEDINSKAYA, L.P.; POKALYUKOV,
S.N.; POPOV, A.A.; SOLOMENTSEV, M.N.; TARASOV, I.V.; FILIONENKO, A.S.;
SHISHOV, Ye.L.; SHRAYMAN, L.I.; YAKUSHIN, N.P.; ZVORYKINA, L.N., red.
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000102530003-7"

107-57-4-19/54

AUTHOR: Avdiyev, Ya. (Moscow)

TITLE: Automation in Industry (Avtomatika v promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 4, pp 24-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An explanation of the principles and elements of automation is presented. There are three basic elements in any automatic system: a pickup, a control device, and an actuator. The pickup is a device intended to sense the parameter to be controlled or regulated. A thermocouple (Fig. 1) or an end switch (Fig. 2) is an example of the pickup. The control mechanism is designed to receive a signal from the pickup, to amplify it if necessary, and to energize the actuator. The actuator is a device designed to bring about the final action of the automatic system. A few elementary examples of automation are presented: An electric furnace can be controlled by an automatic system comprising a thermometer, a logometer, and a magnetic contactor; pumping of the condensate in a steam-heating system is another example. An electromagnetic relay, its design, operation, and contact pileups, is described. Two-position and three-position telephone-type keys are described. Small synchronous type SD-2 motors, 1 to 60 rpm, are available on the market. Such a motor with an

Card 1/2